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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican convention of the state of Michigan, and all others who may desire to take with them in rebuilding the principles of the republican party as embodied in the platform adopted by the last national republican convention, are hereby requested to send delegates to the state convention of the republican party to be held at the Academy of Music, in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, July 20, and continuing Thursday, July 21, 1892, for the purpose of nominating delegates for state office and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 10, 1892, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 100 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election, (November, 1890), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 50, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 1890, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from each congressional district are requested to meet in caucus at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 20, to select candidates as follows: to be presented to the main convention for governor, one delegate, one vice president, one assistant secretary, and one member each of the committees on credentials, permanent organization, and order of business, and resolutions, and for the transaction of such other business as they may see fit.

WILLIAM R. BATES, JAMES McMICHAEL,
Secretary, Chairman.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—For Lower Michigan: Generally fair; and warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

UNJUSTLY SEVERE.

"An ungrateful and unjust university" is the title of an editorial in yesterday's Chicago Herald criticising the University of Michigan for not having appointed women professors as members of its faculty. The editorial accuses the university of being prejudiced against women, stigmatizes it as being ungrateful and unjust, and sneeringly declares that nothing suggestive of woman was tolerated in the institution until within the present generation. It is possible that the University of Michigan has done women an injustice in failing to hire them as members of its faculty; but its injustice is not to be compared to the injustice of such a sweeping editorial. The university has done more for women in the cause of education than all the rest of the colleges and universities in America combined. At a time when Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Amherst, Bowdoin, Columbia and Princeton would hardly tolerate a woman's footstep on the campus, the University of Michigan swung open its doors to them and offered them the advantage of every course in both its literary and professional departments. For a period of twenty-one years it has been America's recognized exponent of the system of collegiate and university education. By the fearlessness of its championship of woman's cause in the matter of higher education it has driven many of the other great institutions of learning in the country either to grant women the same privileges accorded to their male students or else make concessions that virtually give them a chance to derive the same benefits. So far as the question of women professors is concerned, it has been a subject of much consideration on the part of the board regents, and places on the faculty of the University of Michigan will be granted to women long before many institutions of learning in America condescend to admit them to the freshman class. The University of Michigan is the champion of female culture and education, and in regard to its treatment of women hardly needs any suggestion from a city whose ideal method of creating and maintaining a great and cultured institution of learning is to crush its less wealthy educational competitors by the force of its million dollar endowments.

PINGREE'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Pingree's friends are very much gratified with the result of the county convention. It was claimed by the friends of Mr. Rich that they would be able to elect a solid delegation for him and clinch their success by instructing the same to vote for him as a unit. They did not make their claim good, although it is asserted that they had a clear majority of the convention. Mr. Pingree's canvass was conducted with remarkable force and brilliancy during the brief time his friends were permitted to work in his interest, and they accomplished more in two weeks proportionately than the friends of Mr. Rich accomplished in twenty years. Two months ago the name of Mr. Pingree was first suggested in THE HERALD as a gubernatorial candidate. It was then thought to be a foregone conclusion that Mr. Rich would have a walkway in this county. When the city caucuses held, ten of the twelve elected delegates favorable to Mr. Pingree. In the country towns, where only weekly papers circulate, there was not time enough to get his real strength and merit before the farmers, and as a consequence they sent Rich delegates to a convention in which they had a majority representation, under a system that is radically unfair to a majority of the voters. With this majority they were able to elect one-half the state delegates, possibly a majority, but were unable to pass a resolution instructing them to vote for Rich. The

result therefore is a splendid victory for the friends of Mr. Pingree. As a whole the convention was a distinct and characteristic republican convention, and was in the true sense a credit to all republicans rather than to either faction in the convention.

FACTS VS. FIGURES.

Figures may be easily contorted to suit one's purpose; they lose their force when used to rebut open and notorious facts. Mr. Joseph B. Weeks, an expert on wages, prepared a statement in 1889 by which it is made to appear that certain operatives in the Carnegie mills at Homestead, then and before the present lockout, made high wages. It is not claimed that his statement is incorrect, nor that he has perverted the facts in preparing it. It is presumed that he obtained his statistics from the company's books, and his statement is therefore no more reliable than its sources. Under this statement of Weeks it is shown that "heaters" earn by hard labor \$9.31 a day at a "14 rate 100 tons" in twelve hours, while at the same rate and under the same conditions they earn \$9.75 in eight hours. In other words, rates being equal they earn more in eight hours than in twelve. It also appears in this same statement, as published in the Eagle, that helpers are paid by the company in the 32-inch mill, but in the 119-inch mill no such items of wage account are entered. It therefore follows that this is an omission on the part of Mr. Weeks, the statistician, or that the helpers are paid by the company in the 32-inch mill and on the open hearths where the heaters' wages are \$9.37 and \$9.60 a day respectively, for the purpose of making a showing in the wage statement against the men in the 119-inch mill. It must be borne in mind that these wages are not paid on a per diem basis, but on a basis of actual production at a fixed rate per ton. Nor do they represent a daily average for the year. There is a long period of idleness that reduces the average to a low figure, which figure Mr. Weeks nor the Eagle has the honesty to submit. But over and against these figures the testimony of William Roberts stands in complete refutation of their accuracy. On the stand last Wednesday, before the congressional investigating committee, he swore that "the reduction affected some who for eight weeks had not averaged one dollar a day." This is sufficient answer to Mr. Weeks' statement and practically disposes of the superficial reasoning and cheap platitudes of the papers that would make it appear that the iron workers of Homestead live in princely palaces and enjoy incomes greater than the aggregate pay of their entire editorial staffs.

VOTES WANTED.

What debt or obligation does the republican party owe John T. Rich that he should be nominated for governor when the party has a man at its service that can poll from 10,000 to 20,000 more votes than he? It is votes that are necessary to republican success this year and republican success is infinitely more to be desired than the nomination and consequent personal gratification of a man that has persistently sought the office for years. In another column, one of the truest republicans in Michigan contributes an article over the signature "Justice" that appeals to historical facts to show the character of the movement that has arrayed itself against Mayor Pingree. By these historical facts, the verity of which no man dare to attack, the opposition to Mayor Pingree is condemned by itself. If it shall prevail and nominate the man upon whom it has set its ambition then the triumph of the officeholders will be as complete as it was when Edgar Weeks was nominated for congress and John T. Rich was defeated. There is nothing to be gained by shutting our eyes to the truth. It must be met after the nomination is made and we will be exposed to a cross fire from the democratic press from all sides of the state. There is doubt about the strength of John T. Rich that must be settled by hard and intelligent work. Can the party afford to do it? Is it not better to nominate a man whom we know to be strong. A man about whose popularity there is not a shadow of doubt? A man that will poll every republican vote that John T. Rich can poll and 25,000 votes more than John T. Rich will poll. These 25,000 votes will come from veterans, workmen and business men, and the great majority of them will be cast for republican electors and congressmen. Are these 25,000 worth as much to the party as personal honor will be to John T. Rich? If not, then let Mr. Rich be nominated.

"History repeats itself" is old and trite. Ten years ago the federal office holders of the state of New York for a purpose sought to name for the people of the state of New York, a governor, and selected Judge Folger, at that time secretary of the treasury at Washington. "They succeeded in the nomination, but failed in the election." Mr. Cleveland beat him by over 194,000 votes and that election made Cleveland president. Senator McMillan, with the influence of his 4,000 federal officeholders in Michigan may nominate Mr. Rich at Saginaw, but somebody has got to do the electing after that. Remember poor Folger, Ed Weeks and Jim Turner.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS TAKE EXCEPTION TO THE STATEMENT THAT THERE IS ANY FEELING OF ANTAGONISM EXISTING BETWEEN THEM AND THE COMMON COUNCIL. THE BOARD REPRESENTS THAT IT IS WORKING FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CITY AND THAT ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COUNCIL IS EXTREMELY FRIENDLY, AND THAT

the council is equally as cordially disposed toward the board. This is as it should be and means more effective and gratifying service from both.

Col. L. M. Sellers, the versatile editor of the Cedar Springs Clipper, has been elected to succeed Aaron Clark as chairman of the republican county committee, the latter finding it imperative to relinquish the place to devote his time to private business. Mr. Sellers is an active, vigorous campaigner, and will inject a deal of enthusiasm into the coming contest.

CANDIDATE WEAVER was feted and wined in St. Louis the other day by a company of railway officials. His party cries out loudly against the railways and other similar corporations, but its candidate, like Jerry Simpson, has no conscientious nor political scruples forbidding the acceptance of a bumper of champagne and high-priced cigar at their hands.

M. PASTEUR is a victim of the scourge of cholera now epidemic in Paris, and fears are entertained that he will not withstand its ravages. His death would be a grievous loss to the entire world, for if he should live it is probable that his treatment for rabies will be perfected and another terrible disease will have been subjugated.

In the reports of the relative standing of the delegates in the several counties, as published in Rich organs, are no more accurate than their reports of the numerical division in Kent county. Mr. Rich will have a very handsome minority in the Saginaw convention.

WHEN THE CAR of all the Russias will rally to the rescue of a cat, threatened with death by bloodhounds, it is a remarkable commentary on his character that he will permit his inoffending subjects to be so atrociously oppressed.

Is the election of that bright and fearless young leader of Montana republicans to be chairman of the national committee every republican will be inspired with fresh assurances of victory.

One of the saddest stories of the day is the announcement that some shameless wretch has been passing counterfeit \$5 bills on the Washington park bookmakers.

AN INDIAN man wanted his wedding postponed. So he shot himself to gain time. When it comes to originality, Indians aren't second to anybody.

It's a mighty lonesome day when Grand Rapids doesn't experience four different kinds of weather in the twenty-four hours.

DR. ADAM MILLER says there is no ground to fear cholera in Chicago. If Chicago doesn't have it every other city on the continent is safe.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie owns eighteen Scotch newspapers. He can afford to. He isn't compelled to live off the profits.

EVIDENTLY the mercury in the thermometer is taking a vacation. It hasn't been in sight for two days.

WHY PINGREE IS STRONG.

It is said that there has been current for the last two years a general desire for the nomination of Mr. Rich. The republicans of the state have vaguely expressed by this desire a hope for the nomination of the strongest, purest and most unassailable candidate. As no one else in the field until about the time the state convention met last April, no one but Mr. Rich was then in the minds of the republicans of Michigan. Are they forever to think of this one man alone?

During the past few months a candidate for governor has been pressed for the nomination who is by far the strongest that can be named. There is not in the whole list that will come before the convention a name that has the running qualities of Hazen S. Pingree. An examination of the elements of his strength must not be decided against Pingree is a safer and surer candidate than Mr. Rich.

Toboggan with, there is nothing in Pingree's official record that will hurt him before the people. He never had anything to do with railroad affairs; he consistently never decided against the people and in favor of railroads on questions that arose. No charge of standing in with corporations can be alleged against Pingree. However it may be with others on these points, Pingree's friends defy the world. It is negative to be sure, but we remember that in 1882 a good, pure, honest republican was defeated for governor because in the exercise of his best judgment he voted a "railroad frog bill."

Coming to something positive, it is known that no corporations, no mill-lunars, advocate the nomination of Hazen S. Pingree.

It is because neither corporations nor millionaires can own Pingree. The street car franchises, the railroad tax matters which Pingree, as mayor, fought out in the legislature, showed his method and his standing. He could not be cajoled, tamboozled, bribed, bought or terrified when the rights of the people were infringed.

Consequently he is a man of courage, of good judgment, of fidelity—tried and not found wanting. Do the people like that kind of a man? Experience shows that they do; they are eager, they are enthusiastic in the support of such a man.

The workmen look upon Pingree as their natural friend. He deserves their affection, because in his private business as well as in his official life he has ever given them the fairest and most honorable treatment. When it was proposed to bring out the militia to shoot down the street car strikers, Mayor Pingree said: "No, it is a question of bread with these men. They have families; they will be law-abiding, but you must treat them like men. You must discuss the question with their committee; you must arbitrate your differences fairly." And the street car magnates gave ear to the mayor and the trouble was amicably settled.

The business men of Michigan have confidence in the business ability of Hazen S. Pingree and will trust him beyond any other man in the management of state affairs. Being on record as opposed to the levy of unnecessary taxes against the increase of offices and of salaries and of an economical administration of public affairs, the farmers cannot do otherwise than support Mr. Pingree.

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Who Had Been Nominated by the Same Kind of Tactics Used in Rich's Interest Now.

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WARMS FOR THEM.

General Russell A. Alger of Detroit, with his wife and daughter, spent a few hours in the city yesterday and at 2:30 left in a special car attached to the regular Wisconsin Central train for the west. General Alger's present trip is an extensive one, including a run over Northern Pacific road to Puget Sound and thence south along the Pacific coast to San Francisco. The general does not expect to return until after the heated term has passed, and then he will be ready for the campaign.

"I expect to perform very little in the contest soon to open," said the Michigan man, and shortly after the night in the full confidence that the republican party will win. Certainly we were never a more united party or in better shape for the fray. It will be a contest of ideas and protection and reciprocity, sound money, and the administration of the record, as against free trade and the democratic party's weak attitude on the money question. The outlook is very bright for us. Of course the democrats have already begun to blow about the Homestead troubles and charge them all to the tariff. We couldn't very well expect anything else from democrats. But the riots at Mr. Carnegie's factories will have no place in the campaign.

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"How about Michigan?" "The democrats say that they are going to carry many of the electoral college votes from Michigan by electing the Miner law. They probably will get a few of the electors, but we are going to make it so warm for them that they will consider themselves lucky if they get two or three districts."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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Clearly the Result.

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Three Fires Last Night.

Three alarms of fire were turned in last night between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock. The first alarm from box No. 612 was caused by a blaze in the Grand Rapids School Building, which was a factory, originating from the furnace. The damage was slight and is fully insured.

The alarm from box No. 352 at 7:45 was turned in on account of the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 181 Chestnut street. The barn was owned by C. F. Idema and occupied by D. Hurwich. The building was damaged \$100 and the contents about \$10. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of careless boys. The amount of insurance is unknown.

At 8 o'clock an alarm of fire was turned from box No. 41, caused by the burning of a small house at No. 234 Crescent avenue, owned by E. F. Ward and occupied by Bert Griffin, a lineman at engine house No. 4. The building was damaged about \$100 and the furniture about \$20.

Dr. Tracey's Lecture.

A mammoth tent seating 1,500 people is to be pitched on the corner of Division street and Blakeley avenue, and eleven nights of temperance lectures will be given under the canvas.

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Three Fires Last Night.

Three alarms of fire were turned in last night between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock. The first alarm from box No. 612 was caused by a blaze in the Grand Rapids School Building, which was a factory, originating from the furnace. The damage was slight and is fully insured.

The alarm from box No. 352 at 7:45 was turned in on account of the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 181 Chestnut street. The barn was owned by C. F. Idema and occupied by D. Hurwich. The building was damaged \$100 and the contents about \$10. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of careless boys. The amount of insurance is unknown.

At 8 o'clock an alarm of fire was turned from box No. 41, caused by the burning of a small house at No. 234 Crescent avenue, owned by E. F. Ward and occupied by Bert Griffin, a lineman at engine house No. 4. The building was damaged about \$100 and the furniture about \$20.

Dr. Tracey's Lecture.

A mammoth